

# THE AMERICAN MALL RECORD

VOL X

No 3

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JULY, 1892

# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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We regret to announce the sad news of the death of Mrs. S. M. Fellowes, President of the Brooklyn Auxiliary and a Vice-President of the American McAll Association, which occurred June 12th. Her funeral took place at New Haven, Conn., on the 14th. In her death the cause has lost an enthusiastic worker and a true friend.

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Those of our readers who want to see what the Mission Boat is like may obtain photogravures from the General Secretary, Miss C. Remington, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Five hundred copies have been received from Paris, there being two different views, one of the exterior and one of the interior of the boat. The price is 15 cents each, or two for 25 cents.

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A very practical little memorandum of the principal *Salles* in Paris has been devised by one of the New York ladies and was somewhat extensively distributed at the Annual Meeting. It was a folding card small enough to be slipped into a letter or kept in one's pocket-book or card case, and contains the street and number, with the day and hour of meeting of the most accessible Mission Halls. A good thing to give or send to a friend who is setting out for Europe.

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Captain Pim, the Friend (in more senses than one) who has voluntarily undertaken to carry on the work of the Mission

Boat, is thus described by the Paris correspondent of a provincial secular paper :

“ Picture to yourself a tall, old man, very erect, with gentle, light blue eyes. Framed in its white beard, his face has a benevolent expression. He speaks French with a slight English accent, but with elegance and correctness.”

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Mr. Moody, who has lately been in Paris, visited some of our *Salles* while there.

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Mr. Anderson, after a visit in England, arrived in Paris the latter part of May. A very pleasant reception was given him on the last day of the month. It is a matter of deep regret that the letter from him, which all our readers are eagerly expecting, arrives too late to be printed in this issue.

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The Board of Direction, Paris, has issued a small folding leaflet containing classified lists of all the services held in the various stations in and near Paris, with place and hour of meeting. From it we find that every week there are eighty-two meetings for adults, fifty-two for children, ten fraternal societies, seven week-day adult Bible schools, eighteen mothers' meetings, three Y. M. C. A. and ten Y. W. C. A. meetings, three preparation classes, four free dispensaries. The key to the situation is doubtless the prayer meeting for workers and friends at Rue Royale, Fridays, at 5 P. M.

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At the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Paris, early in May, the Secretary said that in Brittany, “the Scriptures are frequently sold [by the colporteurs of the Society] to persons who have heard the gospel in the McAll meetings, at Cherbourg, L'Orient, or some other place.” Those who have learned of the difficulty with which

the Bible is found in France, few book-sellers keeping it on sale, will be glad to hear that by the colporteurs of this Society the Word of God is being scattered through the country. During the last year, as the report of the Secretary shows, seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-two copies were sold by colporteurs, besides about one hundred and seventeen thousand copies sold at the depositories of the Society.

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Mme. Rombeau, who has replaced the esteemed Mme. Heunsé as Bible woman in Rivoli Station, is the wife of an Evangelist, was directress of a Protestant school at Belleville and of the Young Women's Christian Association, and was brought up in a good school. She is described as a woman of pleasing countenance and a considerable breadth of culture.

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The question as to the best method of making collections is always a difficult one to answer, and possibly does not admit of a uniform answer for all localities. The Association has provided for what seems to be probably the method most generally practicable, by sending to the Auxiliaries sample copies of three enclosures of proper size to be sent in one envelope to each member of a given church. They are (1) a folded leaflet giving in five articles the object of the Auxiliary, the price of memberships, the plan of management, the object or objects under the care of the Auxiliary, and the list of officers; (2) a small envelope addressed *THE MCALL MISSION*, for church collections, and (3) a copy of the tract *Twelve Questions Answered*. These being furnished for one cent a set could, with a little united effort, be sent enclosed in an envelope to each member of every congregation in a given town, at the cost of two cents each.

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We would remind our readers of the value of "The Cruise of the Mystery" as a campaign document. Those who

cannot afford to give away copies of it might with a little persuasion induce their friends to buy it. And those who would like to earn money for the cause can do a double good by canvassing for its sale. An extract further on from one zealous young girl gives a hint of the pleasure to be gained from such a work.

### WHERE TO FIND THE MEETINGS.

We give herewith a list of the principal Paris *Salles*, with day and hour of meetings.

	WEEK-DAY	SUNDAY
23 Rue Royale, près la Madeleine (Salle Philadelphie) . . . . .	Every evening 8.15	4.30
104 Rue St-Antoine, Salle Rivoli (Salle New-York) . . . . .	Every evening 8	3 and 8
8 Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle (Salle Baltimore) . . . . .	Every evening 8.15	8.15
133 Rue Saint-Denis . . . . .	Every evening (except Monday) 8	8
115 Rue du Temple . . . . .	Tuesday, Friday 8	8
56 Boulevard Barbès (Montmartre) Salle Boston . . . . .	Monday, Friday 8	8.15
142 Rue du Fauborg-Saint-Autoine . . . . .	Tuesday 8	8
39 Rue de Ménilmontant . . . . .	Tuesday, Friday 8	5 and 8
3 Rue des Dames (Batignolles) . . . . .	Tuesday, Friday 8	8
59 Avenue de Wagram (Ternes) Salle Beach . . . . .	Tuesday, Friday 8	8
62 Rue Monge (Quartier Latin) . . . . .	Friday 8	8
90 Rue d'Allemagne (La Villette) . . . . .	Monday, Thursday 8.15	8.15
123 Boulevard Voltaire . . . . .	Wednesday, Friday 8.15	8.15
19 Passage Fougat, Grenelle (Salle Dodds) . . . . .	Thursday 8	8.15
157 Rue Nationale (Gare d'Ivry) . . . . .	Thursday 8	8.15
153 Avenue Ledru-Rollin (Popincourt) Salle Indiana . . . . .	Monday, Thursday 8	
121 Rue de Meaux (La Villette) . . . . .	Wednesday 8	
63 Rue de Trocqueville (Monceau) . . . . .	Monday, Wednesday 8	
42 Rue de Provençe (Chapelle Taitbout) . . . . .		8
136 Rue St-Maur (Faubourg du Temple) . . . . .	Wednesday 8	8

Dr. and Mrs. McAll will always be found at 23 Rue Royale, Wednesday evening and Sunday afternoon. Also at Meeting of Workers, Friday, 4.30 p. m. Also at Salle Boston, every Monday evening.

To those of our readers who have asked where to send for extra copies of the RECORD, or for books and tracts, we would say that the address of the publication office will be found on page 2 of the cover.

## A PEEP AT OUR AUXILIARIES.

The Report of the Annual Meeting, which before this is in our readers' hands, is admirably good and full, containing as it does stenographic reports of the addresses and detailed accounts of the proceedings. Reading it, those members of our Auxiliaries who were unable to be present, may almost imagine themselves in the Marble Church on those two deeply interesting days of last April. One feature of the meetings, however, they will be unable to reproduce to themselves: the tabulated report of Auxiliaries, found at the end of the volume, is but a poor substitute for the living witnesses who reported the condition and the doings of their respective Auxiliaries. From these reports we have gleaned a few interesting facts which are here given not only as a means of helping us all to gain some notion of the number of enthusiastic and intelligent workers with whom we are joined in this cause, but because they offer some useful suggestions as to methods of raising money and spreading interest in the work.

It is good to find a number of Auxiliaries reporting a growth which, not always great, is so steady as to give promise of continuance. Especially significant is Cleveland's report that the increased membership comes through increased knowledge. Morristown reports an average yearly gain of thirteen, and Indiana reports that the receipts, though not much larger than the previous year, are the result of an increased annual membership and not of large gifts from a few, as in 1890. The officers justly deem that this shows a more soundly established work. Brooklyn is another of the steady growing Auxiliaries. It has undertaken the entire expense of the important station of La Villette in the rue d'Allemagne, besides contributing generously to the general fund. Wichita, Kansas, our "out-post" on the West, though subject to the fluctuations incident to Western towns, reports



a considerable gain over all losses, with growing interest in the cause. Easthampton, though not, in the nature of things, a large Auxiliary, has been full of zeal and of good works, of which we shall hear more anon. The neighboring village, Northampton, well prepared beforehand, was moved by Mr. Anderson's visit to form an Auxiliary, which started off with the goodly number of eighty-eight. Troy, as always, reports well attended and well sustained interest.

Here and there we find shadows, as must indeed be expected in every work. Kalamazoo, which had made a beginning toward organizing an Auxiliary, felt acutely the loss of inspiration due to the withdrawal of Dr. Loba's presence. How great a gain the work in France has reaped from this loss might be imagined (if we did not know it already), from the remark in the Kalamazoo report, that the First Presbyterian Church felt that in giving him, it had given its very life's blood to the Mission. Other Auxiliaries have been bereft by death. Andover mourns the loss of a director, Miss Blake. Two Vice-Presidents of the Baltimore Auxiliary, Mrs. Francis Crook and Mrs. Charles J. Baker, who have been associated with the work from its organization, have been called to their reward. In Washington the irreparable loss of Miss Laura Sunderland, the former Secretary, is still keenly felt and in memory of her, four hundred dollars have been raised for the purchase of a hall at St. Quentin.

The methods of sustaining interest and increasing subscriptions are various, and it is especially here that an interchange of experiences may be fruitful. Public meetings have been held in many places, especially in connection with Mr. Anderson's visit, and the universal testimony is to a great increase of interest wherever he has spoken. The children's endowment plan, five dollars for a sitting, has taken well in many places, especially Buffalo, where it was inaugurated, Burlington and Harrisburg. In Rochester some little Sunday-



school children raised fifty dollars as a gift to the children of France. In Louisville contributions have been received not only from the Sunday schools but from the secular schools. Boston, as might be expected of the centre of culture, believes in the power of the printed word and subscribes for a number of RECORDS for free distribution. Ellsworth, Maine, perhaps may be called the banner Auxiliary as to the actual reading of the RECORD, for with twenty-one members, twenty copies are taken. Easton, Pa., has inaugurated a decidedly new departure by putting a gentleman into the presidential chair, and New Haven is making an effort to secure contributions from men as well as women.

In other Auxiliaries the social element is fostered as a means of spreading a knowledge of the work and thus increasing contributions. Jamestown has held two receptions at which \$25 were raised for the boat. Meriden has given afternoon teas every month, and reports continued and increasing interest, many new members and contributions almost doubled. The New York ladies have given several afternoon teas, and Philadelphia has had three social gathering and an illustrated lecture by Mr. Bracq. Wichita, Kansas, gave a Lawn Sociable last summer and an Easter entertainment this spring. Orange throws all its meetings open to the public, with gratifying results. Morristown provides for all local expenses by a "contingent fund," a box for the purpose being conspicuous at all meetings and mite boxes being kept in many homes.

But it was left for Easthampton to devise a unique method for enlisting all well disposed persons in the work of raising money for the McAll. One of the officers, having a large, cool, airy kitchen, invited, one bright autumn morning, the young ladies of the place to come to her house and—chop pickles. The pickles were to be made according to an old French recipe, and contributions of tomatoes, onions and other nec-

essary ingredients had come from far and wide. The kitchen was a scene of merry industry, even when it came to chopping the onions! For a moment, to be sure, there was a slight hesitation; then one bright girl said she was willing even "to cry for the McAll," and putting the bowl behind her she chopped with one hand and wiped her eyes with the other. The chopping done, the next day the matrons assembled and carried out the directions of the old French recipe, stewing and stirring and tasting, till the pickles were cooked *à point*. A few days later, the children were called together, and the pickles were bottled and labeled to the tune of their gleeful chatter, and it goes without saying, after all this, that the "McAll Pickle" is a great success and has brought many a good coin into the Easthampton exchequer.

So the work goes on, here with toil and perhaps with sadness, and there with merriment, but everywhere with loving devotion and earnest prayer that God will bless all our efforts, and make every contribution fruitful, whether large or small.

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#### A POOR MAN'S "RECEPTION-PARLOR."

Monsieur Galtier, President of our Fraternal Society at Ménilmontant, our oldest station, reported at the twentieth anniversary of that station in March, 1892, a conversation with an aged man, one of those who have given evidence of true conversion. Mr. Galtier described the poor dwelling—a miserable attic, with only just room for his bed and a single chair. The old man, his face beaming with happiness, said to him, "It is true that my house is only a tiny corner of a garret, but I am well off, for I have a first-rate '*salon de réception*' (meaning the mission-room), with chairs, and gas-light, and banners (texts), and a fine organ, and I can invite all my friends and neighbors to come and spend delightful evenings with me there."—*Paris Report*.

## THE MISSION BOAT.

The most interesting fact of the month has been the launching of our Mission Boat, not upon the deep, but upon the muddy waters of the Seine ! And our boat is the admiration of all who see her. “How very pretty it is !” “It is superb !” “It is a true salon.”

Such is the opinion freely expressed by the Parisian public,—we mean by Parisian, people of taste. Thus the idea that ugliness and the Gospel are of necessity inseparable, is dispelled, as also another common idea, that ugliness and economy are twin sisters. Our architect, Monsieur Rey, spared himself no pains in the planning and execution of the work. His orders were, “Strict economy, and as charming as you can make it.” And, behold ! a veritable gem—colored glass in the windows, tasteful lamps with soft green shades, neatly finished benches, and all things in keeping. Every inch of room is occupied, and every detail well thought out. So we feel that our “BON MESSENGER” (“Good Messenger”) will not, by her appearance, prejudice the message she will carry, nor cause the quick-witted, sensitive French to say with a shrug, “Oh ! how ugly it is !”

And what are the daily papers saying about us ? You will remember when the “Herald of Mercy” was moored in the Seine, two years ago, what flippant and often profane articles appeared in the daily press. This time the change in the tone of almost every paper is most marked. I have seen twenty-one notices, and not more than three had anything objectionable in them. Of course, there were many inaccuracies, but nothing of a hostile or badly-disposed nature. Here are the names of some of the papers : *Little Journal*, *Telegraph*, *The Times*, *The Paris*, *The World*, *The Justice*, *The Radical*, *Liberty*, *The Illustration*, etc., etc.

Let me give you a translation of two or three. Take the *Petit Journal*, with a circulation of one million daily, the people's organ *par excellence* :

PARIS, March 7, 1892.

"Yesterday at two o'clock, Mr. McAll, the founder of the work bearing his name, inaugurated an ingeniously-contrived boat (*Bateau Conférences*), which has been moored the past two days at the quai des Tuilleries, and which is continually being inspected with much interest by the passers-by.

"The '*Mission Populaire*' was founded after the war, and has now an annual budget of some 450,000 francs. It has 135 Halls, of which there are about forty in Paris, with free dispensaries, Sunday schools, etc.

"In order to carry on work in places where there are no Halls, the Mission Boat has been built. It is made so as to be able to navigate all the canals of France, and pass through all the locks, and under all the bridges. It is 74 feet long by 16 feet wide, and the top of the roof that covers the saloon is not more than ten feet above the water-line. The audience room will hold about 150 persons. It is lighted by six windows, Gothic in form, and with colored glass. At the end of the room is the inscription, in large letters, '*We preach Christ.*' A small desk, a harmonium, a double row of benches, and a book-case complete the furniture."

The *Illustration*, a weekly paper, says (referring to an anti-Jewish agitation): "Some day — will start a '*bateau conférences*,' anti-Jewish, similar to the one which Mr. McAll has moored at the Tuilleries. But Mr. McAll, at least, preaches peace in his *Mission Populaire*, which has now nearly half a million francs in its budget. Mr. McAll is an English pastor who goes everywhere opening Halls. And do not confound this excellent Mr. McAll with the queer preachers and droll girls who compose the Salvation Army. He is quite a

different kind of person, and he has done much good by his meeting." These extracts will indicate the tone of the press toward us and the work. So we feel very thankful that the people are beginning more clearly to understand our methods and our object.

The opening was Sunday, the sixth of March. Dr. McAll was, alas! detained at home by one of his too frequently recurring headaches. Rev. Theodore Monod, Rev. Dr. Loba, Rev. Merle d'Aubigné and Dr. Benham took part in the meetings, which were most interesting. I was much amused at the remark of an English friend, upon seeing the people coming in so freely: "I suppose you have well advertised the opening of the boat." "No," said I, "we have not spent one penny of money, nor one hour of time in so doing. In fact, we did not know till Thursday that the boat would be in her place, and could not be sure till yesterday that we should have the needful authorization to begin."

The weather has been very bad and the meetings, therefore, have been smaller than would have been the case, had the weather been fair; but now the fine season has set in, and the work goes on well.

Captain Pim, a Friend, who has charge of the boat, is an able and devoted worker.

\* \* \* \*

W. SOLTAU.

Since the above was written we have further news of the boat. After several weeks of excellent success in Paris, the *Bon Messenger* was towed up the river to Meaux on the river Marne, about thirty-five miles easterly from Paris. In a letter from Dr. McAll of date May 9th, he thus speaks of its work at that place:

"The Mission Boat is having *wonderful success* on its first inland voyage. It is now at Meaux and Mons. Réveillaud is the chief speaker. His enthusiasm is amazing! On

last Sunday, six meetings were held on board, two of them for boys and girls. On every occasion the audience room was *crowded*, hundred and hundreds pressing to the spot on the quay, yet unable to obtain admission. It is evidently a mode of spreading the knowledge of the Gospel, singularly adapted to awaken the interest of the French people."

From local papers we learn of the deep impression produced on the general public by this novel religious work. In general they took it seriously, though one editor amused himself by calling our little *Bon Messenger* a "ship of war." The remarkable success of the work at Meaux was so great, M. Reveillaud tells us in the first number of his new journal, *La Fraternité*, as to hasten the appearance of that sheet, so important did he deem it to make known to the religious public the success which had attended the preaching of the pure gospel "without party polemics or ecclesiastical controversy." The *Independent de Seine-et-Marne* of May 20, gave a long biographical article with portrait of Dr. McAll. After three weeks at Meaux the boat made another stage of journey up the Marne, and when last heard from was at Trilport.

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#### ONE WAY OF SERVING THE MISSION.

[From a letter written by a young lady of Harrisburg, Pa., we extract the following which explains itself.—EDITOR.]

I want to tell you how much we all enjoyed *The Cruise of the Mystery*. It is one of the most thrilling books I ever read and does not lose its charm on a second reading. . . . I found it an easy book to sell because I could honestly promise the buyers a delight whether they cared for mission work or were simply fond of a good story; for the book has a charm of its own simply as a story as well as from a missionary point of view. I have not heard of a single disappointed reader. . . . I think no one could possibly lay aside that book and not feel an interest ever after in the work of the McAll Mission.

## THE FREE DISPENSARIES.

BY DR. N. ESTRABAUD.

We thought that when the new dispensary was opened at Grenelle, the attendance at Les Ternes would be smaller, but such has not been the case, for we still have as many patients as before. For several months we tried having one day a week only of consultation, instead of two, but we have been obliged to go back to the latter, not being otherwise able to admit all who came.

We always meet with the same difficulty—viz, a too large number of people ; in fact, we very often have to send several away, which is a pity. When I arrive at the dispensary, I am accosted by many who have not been able to get tickets to go in, and am followed even from neighboring streets. The faith they have in us is so great, that sometimes people come from long distances, sometimes from neighboring provinces, and some have even sent for medicine from the extremities of France, where they live. Most of the attendants listen eagerly, and when some who come for the first time listen with ears more or less inattentive, it is not long before they begin to be interested in what they hear.

As preachers of the Gospel, we meet with the same difficulty with some that we meet with as doctors, and that is, a great want of intelligence. Among other examples, which illustrates this, we have been given, to distribute among the patients, some small cards, which have in one corner a little picture, and by the side a Bible text. A woman to whom I had given one, took it to the chemist, and asked him *on which side she must put it*, thinking it to be a plaster. From time to time we see, under the clothes of our patients, “*scapulaires*,” a square piece of cloth, bearing the image of some divine or Catholic saint. These *scapulaires* are supposed to preserve the wearer from certain dangers—like amulets which



the negroes have. It is really difficult for Roman Catholics to worship God as a spirit, and without a material form. After having urged my patients to contemplate the Son of God dying for us (as the Israelites looked at the brazen serpent), and to have their eyes always fixed on Him, I was somewhat astonished by a woman asking me for a portrait of our Saviour. Several times we have had the joy of seeing that all our patients do not share the same superstitions, and that many have learnt, by what they hear at the dispensaries, to worship God in spirit and truth. There are others who, without doing anything extraordinary, show truly that they have been born again. Others, after having listened attentively to the Word of God, accept it in their hearts, their life being greatly changed, as well as their hopes, and their way of looking at everything. Those among them who have died showed by their speech or by their tranquility and confidence, that they knew where they were going, and in whom they believed. Some have, indeed, passed away triumphant. Those who remain behind endeavor to repair their past faults, and to work for God. One of these, an old anarchist, took, from time to time, some leaflets to distribute, saying to me that, after having done wrong in the past, before his conversion, it was only just he should seek to do good now. There are some who have publicly witnessed to the grace of God. Some try to speak individually to the unconverted, either in the dispensaries or elsewhere, to enlighten them, or visit them in their homes. Others have meetings in their own cottages. Among those lately converted is a man, still young, who led a really deplorable life, given over to drink to such a degree that he seemed lost without hope. He compared himself to a log of wood nearly consumed, declaring that he was three-fourths-and-a-half burnt when God rescued him. He had also ill-treated his wife in an atrocious manner. His conversion was very rapid and complete. He is now one of the most zealous

disciples of our Saviour, and I have personally a great esteem and affection for him, and at the same time, great faith in him.

If it is sad to see people murmuring against God because of their illness, and being only occupied about their bodily health, it is pleasing to find others who attribute their sickness as sent from God as a means of drawing them to Him. Besides the man first mentioned, I received a letter from a woman, who signed herself "*la plus malade de vos malades*" ("the worst of your patients"), (although she was not really very ill in her body), saying she was bound to thank God for having sent her this sickness. The same thing may be said of a man who has come at different times to the dispensaries. He is a policeman who had remained a long time deaf to the Word of God. Lately his illness took a serious turn, and he was obliged to keep his bed. He openly declared to some people, among others to his colleagues, that his illness was a punishment from God. His wife told me that he spent a whole day in tears, asking God to pardon him. He began to read, and to get his son to read to him the Word of God, which he had hitherto rejected. He has now found peace, and after being baptized, he has, and also his wife, become a member of an Evangelical Church. One of the old converts has finished his life since our last report was published. He bore his long trial with the patience and courage which the gospel imparts. Another one, lately converted, astonished all around him by his resignation in suffering and the annoyance of his fellow-creatures. Refused admission, first of all, into a hospital, he remained on the pavement, hardly having strength to hail a cab to take him home. He did not murmur, all the time being in communion with his Heavenly Father; he waited the happy moment when he should obtain a bed in the hospital, and almost immediately afterwards he died, with calmness on his

face and peacefulness in his heart. One was moved, and at the same time happy, to see him depart like this for a better country. Nearly at the same time a young man died who used to come to our dispensaries. In his last moments he saw heaven opened, and some one, who he said was the Saviour; also he heard harmonious songs, and saw magnificent sights. “*Que c’est beau*” (How beautiful it is), he said, “and it is for me. I am going to enter in.”

May God continue to bless this work, and give his workers much zeal in the small things as well as in the great.—*Paris Report.*

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#### INGATHERINGS.

On Easter Sunday, 1891, 20 persons brought to Christ in our Salle Rivoli, were counted among the communicants in Pastor Mettetal’s Lutheran Church, Paris.

On Good Friday, 37 persons, mostly converts from our several mission-rooms in that African city, surrounded the Lord’s Table at Bab el Oued, one of our suburban stations at Algiers.

In May, the Rev. C. E. Greig gathered 27 communicants, chiefly young people trained in our schools and now Christian workers, in the mission-hall at Bercy.

In May, Monsieur Chaigne, our director at Bordeaux, reported 12 converts of the Mission as having joined the Free Church, the result of a series of special meetings.

At L’Orient, in far-off and priest-ridden Brittany, Pastor Kissel reports 24 converts of the Mission, chiefly marine laborers, added to his church during 1891.

At Whitsuntide, Pastor Lauga, of Rheims, admitted to his church a whole family—father, mother, mother-in-law, and the two children—the first fruits of the Mission in that ancient city.—*Paris Report.*

## A MEETING FOR YOUNG GIRLS

[From the *Paris Report*.]

Is far more difficult than a similar effort would be in England or America, where it is more or less "correct" to employ one's Sunday afternoon in good things, and where, with few exceptions, mistresses are glad that their young servants should be "kept out of mischief."

There is one difficulty applicable to all work in Roman Catholic countries—we arouse the sleeping conscience, and very often drive them to the only remedy they have, the confessional, and so lose them forever. A most intelligent young girl, who, during the few times she attended my class, grasped at once the difference of teaching from that to which she had been accustomed, told her parents how the lady had talked to them of Jesus and His love; but "was it not odd, mother, that she said nothing about the Holy Virgin or the Saints?" This savored so strongly of heresy that the parent's verdict was that Flavie must go straight to confession and see what Monsieur le Curé said about it. Needless to add that my meeting saw Flavie no more.

But in spite of difficulties and opposition God is blessing our labors amongst the young girls. There have been few cases of sudden conversion, but the Holy Spirit is working silently, and our heart has been constantly rejoiced by testimony of renewed wills and changed lives.

We are all, my girls and I, greatly interested in a dear little maid, whom we call *l'enfant de la réunion*. She is very young, an orphan, brought up in the country with no one to care very much about her, except a sister who, having been in service in an evangelist's family, was converted there. Having found a place in England, she passed through Paris on her way there, and brought Marie with her, in order to leave her with an aunt. During the one Sunday she spent

here they came together to the *réunion de jeunes filles*, where for the first time Marie heard a prayer in French. She became the household drudge at a small newspaper agent's, and knew something of white slavery. By seven o'clock on cold winter mornings, having previously lit the fires and done the necessary work, she started off with her papers, which had to be delivered at the apartment, often on the fourth or fifth story.

At first she had been allowed an hour to herself on a Sunday afternoon, but as soon as her employers discovered that the use she made of her liberty was to *faire de la religion*—i. e., come to the class, a stop was put to such unwarrantable proceedings by choosing that particular day and hour for sending her to the public laundries to do the week's washing; but even so she managed to escape from time to time and run in to us for fifteen or twenty minutes, during which she sat drinking in every word as if her whole being were thirsting for the Water of Life.

All my girls received the almanac of *L'Ami de la Maison* at the New Year. The central picture is the prodigal son. When Marie saw it she exclaimed: "That is my history. I was like that once, but I understand now how much Jesus Christ loves me, and He has forgiven me." I have rarely seen a soul so exclusively taught by the Holy Ghost. There has been but little personal dealing with her, and she affords a fresh proof that the salvation which He teaches is a complete one.

An encouraging feature of the work has been the foundation of a "*Société d'Activité Chrétienne*" among my girls. No members are admitted but those who profess to have given themselves to the Saviour and to wish to work for Him. They take, in turn, an active part in the Sunday meeting and endeavor to be home missionaries in their immediate surroundings. Giving away tracts is an important branch of our

little work, and we have had much encouragement in it. My charming little secretary, for we are a duly organized society, if you please, has taken this up, not only with zeal, but with knowledge as well. She is an employ   in a large establishment, and, "beginning at Jerusalem," she makes this her chief field of activity. Her tactics differ entirely from those of ordinary tract distributors, who generally feel rather grateful when their little books are graciously received. She, on the contrary, makes a great favor of lending hers, and no one is allowed the privilege of borrowing one who does not promise, after having read it, to lend it to two other persons, who, before returning it, are obliged, in their turn, to lend it to two others. Thus each little booklet has an important work to do, and carries its message to many weary hearts and sin-laden or awakened consciences. In many instances an opening is thus made for serious conversation from which she has already seen results. She sometimes attains high game. On a fixed day of the week she is always in a certain quarter where an old *marchande de marrons* is one of her clients. She, too, has to promise to "pass on," and it appears that the President of one of the most important banks of Paris is one of her assiduous readers. "Here is Tuesday again," he remarks to the worthy dame, "our *demoiselle* will be here; I wonder what she will bring us." You may be sure that, since we have known this, the tracts have been carefully and prayerfully chosen.

AGNES JOHNSTONE.

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Our readers will, we are sure, read with interest the extracts given further on, from the "Bird's Eye View of the Stations," as found in the *Paris Report*. Such a view gives a better idea of the whole work than any other description could do. Our regret is, that want of space forbids our giving the entire article.

## A GLIMPSE INTO THE SEWING SCHOOL.

The Thursday Sewing School of Salle Rivoli is quite successful. The children who have come from the 1st of November have made under garments and aprons of black cotton that cover them from head to foot and make them look quite neat and tidy. It is the height of their ambition to become expert enough to make one of these aprons. The younger ones have not advanced quite so far. We give handkerchiefs to them as soon as they make a nice hem, then when over-handing and hem-stitched and felled seams are learned, the garment is given them to do ; it is theirs only when finished and examined by Mrs. LeGay.

The school is opened with hymn, learning of Commandments and repeating of the Lord's Prayer. At the close there is a hymn and then a roll and bit of sweet chocolate are given to each. When the children are very unruly the chocolate is sometimes withheld, but that has rarely happened.

Mr. Mettetal sometimes comes in to the Sewing School. One day when Mrs. LeGay was there he said, "This is the most beautiful work that is done here." After the Sewing School, Mme. Rombeau gives the children a Bible lesson. They practice hymn singing also for an hour. A little recess is given them in between to eat their roll and chocolate. The boys also come in to the hymn singing. Next year we hope to go on and teach them how to mend, as well as make garments.

We have the children divided into groups or classes, and some of the women of the mothers' meeting who take in sewing, give another of their precious afternoons to the Lord for this work. One of them told me she worked till midnight to make up for it, not complaining, but explaining how nicely she could manage. Two American ladies come occasionally, a teacher of English comes once in awhile, and an English girl who is here studying French, comes also. The blind girl,



Pauline, about whom Miss Johnson wrote for the January Record, comes with her mother to the mothers' meetings and with her friend, lame Berthe, to the Sewing School. Her mind is very active; she could not bear to have her hands idle and her mind seemed too active for health. Miss Johnson was anxious to have her taught to knit, so I bought the large needles and started a wide tippet or *Cachenez*, as they call it—then I put her hands on it and made her feel the number of stitches and made her knit while I held her hands. I set Berthe, who was an interested spectator, to watch and see that she did not drop stitches; the next day the same method was continued, and that evening I let her take it home. She came in to Miss Flora Brown's meeting the next day so happy; she had knitted two rows by herself without dropping a stitch. Pauline is quite happy in her faith now, and we think is helping to bring her mother to Christ.

This is perhaps entrenching on Miss Brown's field. The girls all love her—she inspires them with her own enthusiasm and brings light and joy into their own home life.

M. H.

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### THREE GENERATIONS.

They are to be seen at Salle Rivoli, grandmother, mother and daughter, each, we believe, converted to God. They were passing the Salle one Sunday afternoon, and were induced to enter. All was new, but the elder woman said, "My daughter, this is just the thing for us, we shall get comfort and strength here," so they came again. The women are now members of Pastor Mettetal's church. The little girl, our favorite scholar, whose heart the Lord has touched, is a catchumen. We do rejoice over them. The teacher speaks of them as the "Holy women." S. B. B.

## PEOPLE YOU SHOULD KNOW.

[The "Double Birthday" aroused so deep an interest in this country that nearly all the more prominent religious papers devoted space to an article about the Mission. The *Golden Rule*, organ of the Christian Endeavor Society, in a series of articles under the above heading included one from which we take the following extracts :                      EDITOR. ]

\* \* \* \*

Robert Whitaker McAll came of Highland ancestry. His father and grandfather were ministers, and he was pastor of a church in Hadley, Eng. He was a scholar, of refined tastes, and had fitted himself to be an architect. \* \* \* On the coming seventeenth of December he would complete his fiftieth year. It was ignorance of French that had led him to resort to the method of distributing tracts. \* \* \* But the strange call came to one who, above everything else, was not disobedient to heavenly visions. In earlier years fame and fortune had been sacrificed for the ministry ; and now, when assured that he had again heard a divine summons, he opened his first mission hall on January 17, 1872. \* \* \*

Dr. McAll's artistic talent finds play in the composition of hymns, which, aided by his wife's skill, have made music a leading feature of their work, the favorite tunes being those familiar in gospel meetings here. Dr. McAll has not the remarkable eloquence for which his father was famed, but the son's smile has won hearts as effectually as did the father's silvern speech, and his presence every night in a meeting is an inspiration when his voice is not heard.

The editor of this journal remembers a most gracious and kindly welcome at Dr. McAll's flower-embowered home and hospitable dinner table in the outskirts of Paris some four years ago. The great evangelist was not at home when called upon, but the writer was made to feel exceedingly welcome by the gracious hospitality of Mrs. McAll while awaiting her

husband's arrival. In half an hour he came home, thin and pale, and quite exhausted by a hard morning's work in securing a new building for one of his missions in the very heart of communistic Paris. His frail body looked as if it could endure no further strain, and yet for the rest of that day he had engagements enough to weary a Hercules, and every day since has been full to overflowing of earnest service. The writer left that humble home strongly impressed with its unaffected, unostentatious, simple, and Christly character. No wonder that an admirer of Dr. McAll said, on his return from Paris, "When I saw that man, so gracious, so gentle, and yet wielding such marvellous power, I felt that the most wonderful sight, not only in Paris, but in Europe, was Dr. McAll himself."

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#### VISIBLE RESULTS.

[From a letter from Pastor Mettetal, who has for years been an active worker in Salle Rivoli.]

Here is the result of my observation from the opening of the Salle New York. At first large numbers flocked to the meetings, a mixed multitude, tares mixed with the wheat, many curious, others frivolous, some noisy, came. The troubled water has cleared, and the begging fraternity, the uncombed, ill-clad and turbulent now keep away, leaving the Hall to serious, well-disposed hearers of the word.

To-day we have a settled congregation of regular hearers numbering from 250 to 300 persons; three parts of these were Roman Catholics or Infidels. The audience is equal to or as good as those who worship in a Protestant Temple. To have gathered such an audience I consider a grand result and one that exceeds my anticipation.

## THE QUESTION BOX.

Delegates to the annual meeting will remember that in the multiplicity of interesting exercises, the time was all too short for the opening of the Question Box. From it we have taken the following for answer here :

1. Will it be possible for Auxiliaries to get our RECORDS earlier, so that we who hold our meetings on the first of each month may have fresh inspiration from its headquarters ?

*Answer*—The necessity of publishing receipts up to the fifteenth of the previous month makes it difficult to bring out the RECORD before the first, but every effort will be made to send early copies to Auxiliaries holding meetings on that day.

2. America is a Protestant country, but is becoming more and more a stronghold of Catholicism, therefore why will the power of the Catholic Church be broken by making France Protestant ?

*Answer*—The seeds of evil which exist in the Catholic Church are best rendered inoperative by fostering the growth of the seeds of good. A nation like France, which exerts so strong an influence on the morals of the whole world, would, if brought to a knowledge of God in Christ, be immensely operative in fostering the growth of good and checking the growth of evil. Then, too, France is so closely in touch with the other nations, by the mere physical fact of juxtaposition, to say nothing of other causes, that the result of any such change in her moral and spiritual life would be strongly felt. In this respect the influence of America is as nothing compared with the influence of France.

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The principal newspaper of Meaux speaks of M. Réveillaud "an eloquent and courageous orator, whose convincing words recall the hearers to a higher morality and patriotism."

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS MISSION HALLS.

(From the *Paris Report*.)

RUE ROYALE.

From the beginning it was attended by persons of the superior classes of society. Many striking instances of conversion have marked the work here. An evangelistic meeting is held every night, and, in addition, on Sunday and Friday afternoons. Here, also, the weekly prayer meeting of our workers is held on Friday at five o'clock, and is greatly prized by us all.

SALLE RIVOLI, RUE ST. ANTOINE.

This, the largest hall in the Mission, possesses special interest from its having before been, for many years, one of the most disreputable of Paris ball-rooms, and also a favorite place for violent political meetings. To those who knew it previously, the transformation to a quiet and orderly preaching-room, where the Gospel is announced every night to an audience of whom the majority are men of the working classes, is truly astonishing. Pastors Mettetal (Lutheran) and Théodore Monod (Reformed) take a direct share in the work, and very many of the hearers have joined their respective churches.

BOULEVARD BONNE NOUVELLE (GREAT BOULEVARDS).

This station, opened in April, 1884, in the very vortex of Parisian folly and dissipation, was at first difficult to work, in consequence of the disposition of the irreligious and depraved passers-by to interrupt the meetings. Patient and dignified Christian working were rewarded with complete success, and the nightly meetings, attended by a large majority of men, are distinguished by marked order and attention.

## RUE DU TEMPLE.

This is a fine hall, and very centrally situated. We work in it in association with Pastor Auguste Fisch, son of the late well-known and excellent Dr. Georges Fisch. His Free Church meets in the same building.

All the four halls thus far described are situated near the centre of Paris.

## FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

In the very midst of one of the most crowded working class quarters of Paris, this station has long exercised a great moralising power in its vicinity, and has accomplished also, under God, a great work in leading many to Christ. We commenced it during the first year of our history. Many of the hearers have entered the fellowship of Pastor Théodore Monod's church. Its special feature has long been the Sunday and Wednesday schools, under the care of the Rev. C. E. Greig. It was here that we formed our first Sunday school. It is now the largest school of the Mission in Paris, and its present band of teachers were formerly elder scholars.

## BOULEVARD BARBÈS, MONTMARTRE (ORIGINALLY BOULEVARD ORNANO).

This, with the exception of Ménilmontant, is the oldest station in the Mission. Its twentieth anniversary was celebrated in April of this year. The earliest meetings, in a small room opposite, were violently interrupted by the Atheist party. Pastor Théodore Monod rendered us invaluable aid in replying to and silencing these bitter opponents. The meeting soon became one of the most regular and sympathetic possible. The triumph was complete. Pastor Bersier for many years took a deep interest in the station, and was greatly beloved by the working-people. It was in this hall that he spoke, at a meeting conducted by the President of the

Mission, the night on which he suddenly died. Religious instruction is given by Pastor Jean Monnier to prepare the serious hearers for church fellowship.

AVENUE LEDRU-ROLLIN.

Held, on the invitation of the *Société Evangélique de France*, in the building which was once the scene of Pastor Bersier's early labors, but in which the church had become extinct, this station has gained a firm hold on the inhabitants of its crowded district. We commenced work there more than eight years ago, and for several years past the labors of the young pastor, M. Migot, and his wife, have been greatly blessed. A Mission Church has been formed, over which M. Migot has been ordained pastor.

AVENUE DE WAGRAM, LES TERNES.

This station, dedicated to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Beach, by the American friends who support it, ranks among those early planted. The hall has large rooms behind it, for the important Free Dispensary, held twice a week by our Medical Missionary.

MÉNILMONTANT.

This is the oldest station in the Mission, that of Belleville having been merged in the kindred work of Miss de Broen. Its twentieth anniversary was celebrated fourth March, 1892. The district is one of the wildest and most lawless in Paris. But, from the beginning, it has been a station full of interest and promise. The little room first hired on the Boulevard soon became too small. The present pretty hall, in the busiest part of the chief street, will comfortably seat 200 persons. It was at Ménilmontant that we were permitted to rejoice over our first converts, and the number of those, old and young, who have received Christ in the meetings is known to be very large. It is impossible to visit the



station without being conscious of the affection and gratitude of the poor people. The pastors of the Lutheran Church of the neighborhood devote special care to it, and prepare the converts for the communion.

RUE D'ALLEMAGNE, LA VILLETTE.

This station, on the high street of one of the rudest and most degraded quarters of the town, in its earlier stages taxed to the utmost the patience of the workers. When the evangelistic services were held our friends were assailed with stones and with insults. Even the neglected children who came to the Sunday-school resembled those of a savage rather than a civilized people. The change gradually wrought is quite amazing : it is now the very pattern and ideal of a successful station among the poor working people.

RUE DE DAMES, BATIGNOLLES.

The station of Batignolles, commenced about eighteen years ago, was removed to the present hall in 1880. It is a neat and suitable room, able to contain over 200 hearers. The meetings are distinguished by the utmost order and attention. Many of the hearers have been brought to decision for Christ. One special feature is a Bible-class for old women—or, as Parisian politeness requires them to be styled, “*dames âgées*.”

GRENELLE (MEMORIAL STATION OF LATE REV. G. T. DODDS).

How vividly we recall the beginnings of the now important work at Grenelle, in the earliest days of the Mission—the small and often interrupted meetings, and the little band of undisciplined scholars ! The faithful ministry and indefatigable exertions of our late beloved colleague, Mr. Dodds, were especially blessed here. Year by year, marked conversions have set the Divine seal on the work, and a mission-church is in process of formation.

RUE NATIONALE, GARE D'IVRY.

The district called Gare d'Ivry is considered to be the most destitute and depressed in all Paris. Its vast population presents all the traces of poverty and its consequent sufferings. Our station, in the very midst of it, is certainly "a light shining in a dark place." The appliances of this station are singularly complete, including an extensive system of domiciliary visitation. At present a mission-church is being organized, of which Pastor Henri Merle d'Aubigné has engaged shortly to take charge. It will be in association with the neighboring Reformed Church. Among its many agencies are meetings for the blind.

BERCY.

This is one of the special departments of the labors of the Rev. C. E. Greig, who has organized in it a mission-church as a branch of that of Pastors Gout and Théodore Monod, in a remote corner of whose district it is situated. One of the main features of the work at Bercy is that among the young people, separate class-rooms being provided for the associations of young men and young women.

AVENUE RAPP, PORTE RAPP.

Immense interest was centred in this fine temporary room during the Exposition, and many were the instances in which we were permitted to rejoice over precious souls won to Christ. Since the new year commenced, the agencies here have been completed by the founding of a mission church, with Pastor C. D. Keck, formerly missionary in Africa, at its head. This mission church is associated with the Reformed Church.

PLACE DE TROCADÉRO.

The pretty little room, on part of the site of the *Salle Evangélique* of 1878, was, at the wish of a little band of regular hearers, also retained, after the Exposition of 1889 closed.

## RUE CHEVERT—SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM.

This important movement, directed by Monsieur Arthur de Rougemont, is now fully identified with the Mission. In addition to the reading-room with its various arrangements fitted to interest the young soldiers, and which is open every day, religious addresses are constantly given, regular Sabbath evening worship has been instituted, and a Young Men's (Soldiers') Christian Association formed.

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## AFTER MANY DAYS.

In a recent letter from our colleague, the Rev. S. H. Anderson, while visiting America for the Mission, we find a fine illustration of the words, "Cast thy bread upon the waters; thou shalt find it after many days." He was called to take part in a French service in one of the suburbs of——. He found the junior pastor of that church to be a Frenchman. At the close, with deep emotion, he stated to Mr. Anderson that, at the time of the great Exposition in Paris in 1878, he was nominally a Roman Catholic and ignorant of the Gospel. He was led from curiosity to enter our Salle Evangélique of the Trocadéro. The addresses in that hall, and especially the reading of the Scripture Portions (gospels) distributed at the close of the meetings, brought him into the light of the Gospel. He became a Protestant and a Christian, and is now a faithful preacher of the truth in——. We learn this with joy thirteen years afterwards!—*Paris Report.*

# RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES.

MARCH 15, TO APRIL 1, 1892.

## MAINE, \$195.00.

Augusta Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$39 00
Bath           "	.. . . .	125 00
Ellsworth   "	.. . . .	31 00

## MASSACHUSETTS, \$1,299.03.

Amherst Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$100 00
Andover       "	.. . . .	264 90
Easthampton "	.. . . .	68 27
Haverhill     "	.. . . .	50 00
Northampton "	.. . . .	100 00
Pittsfield    "	.. . . .	115 00
Salem         "	.. . . .	216 43
Springfield  "	.. . . .	344 09
Westfield     "	.. . . .	9 62
Worcester    "	.. . . .	30 72

## CONNECTICUT, \$697.39.

Hartford Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$161 44
New Britain   "	.. . . .	201 65
Norwich—Broadway Cong'l Ch.	60 30	
S. Norwalk Circle	.. . . .	34 00
Windsor Locks Auxiliary	.. . . .	240 00

## RHODE ISLAND, \$206.55.

Rhode Island Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$206 55
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## NEW YORK, \$2,329.97.

Albany Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$418 25
Brooklyn     "	.. . . .	335 75
Buffalo       "	.. . . .	232 65
Clinton—Houghton Sem. Circle	25 00	
Jamestown Auxiliary	.. . . .	24 50
New York      "	.. . . .	745 00
Rochester     "	.. . . .	102 00
Syracuse      "	.. . . .	195 25
Utica         "	.. . . .	251 57

## NEW JERSEY, \$1,598.41.

Belvidere Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$39 26
Bridgeton     "	.. . . .	58 00
Elizabeth     "	.. . . .	46 25
Morristown    "	.. . . .	35 00
Newark        "	.. . . .	82 65
New Brunswick	.. . . .	280 25
Orange        "	.. . . .	945 00
Trenton       "	.. . . .	112 00

## PENNSYLVANIA, \$1,482.05.

Bellefonte Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$14 00
Duncannon—Y. P. S. C. E.	.. . . .	9 18
Harrisburgh Auxiliary	.. . . .	152 00
Pittsb'gh & Alleghe'y Auxiliary	1,251 50	
Williamsport Auxiliary	.. . . .	55 37

## MARYLAND, \$200.00.

Baltimore Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$200 00
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## DELAWARE, \$47.00.

Wilmington Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$47 00
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$6.00.

Washington Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$6 00
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## FLORIDA, \$5.00.

Florida Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$5 00
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## OHIO, \$680.58.

Cincinnati Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$315 00
Dayton        "	.. . . .	112 00
Springfield   "	.. . . .	200 93
Zanesville     "	.. . . .	52 65

## INDIANA, \$10.00.

Evansville—A Friend	.. . . .	\$10.00
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## ILLINOIS, \$525.32.

Chicago Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$525 32
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## MICHIGAN, \$112.35.

Kalamazoo Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$112 35
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## WISCONSIN, \$71.00.

Milwaukee Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$71 00
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## MISSOURI, \$73.00.

St. Louis Auxiliary	.. . . .	\$73 00
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# RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES,

APRIL 1 TO JUNE 15, 1892.

## MAINE, \$4.00.

Westbrook—S. Robitschek . . . \$4 00

## MASSACHUSETTS, \$492.32.

Boston Auxiliary . . . . . \$106 32

Easthampton Auxiliary . . . . . 71 00

Winchester—A Few Friends . . . 15 00

Worcester Auxiliary . . . . . 300 00

## CONNECTICUT, \$163.55.

Middletown — French McAll . . . \$16 27

Club . . . . . 122 28

New London Auxiliary . . . . . 25 00

Norwich—Mrs. E.B. Huntington . . 25 00

## NEW YORK, \$2,614.08.

Ashland—Rev. T. Williston . . . \$2 00

Brooklyn Aux.—Mrs. S. M. Fel- . . 50 00

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“ “ —Mrs. D. W. Mc- . . . 25 00

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“ “ —Mrs. F. H. Lov- . . . 4 40

ell . . . . . 1,646 00

Clinton—Houghton Sem. Circle . . 215 68

New York City Auxiliary . . . . . 50 00

“ “ “ —Col. at An. Mtg. . . . 250 00

“ “ “ —Dr. A. R. Ledoux . . . . 100 00

“ “ “ —Mrs. H. S. Wil- . . . . 100 00

son . . . . . 121 00

“ “ “ —Mr. W. E. Dodge . . . . 25 00

Rochester Auxiliary . . . . . 121 00

Syracuse “ . . . . . 25 00

Utica “ . . . . .

## NEW JERSEY, \$428.00.

Belvidere Auxiliary . . . . . \$25 00

Morristown “ . . . . . 175 00

Orange “ . . . . . 33 00

“ —In Memory of Florence . . . 10 00

and Kenneth . . . . . 185 00

Plainfield Auxiliary . . . . .

## PENNSYLVANIA, \$511.78.

Easton Auxiliary . . . . . \$36 00

Media—Presby. Church . . . . . 25 00

Philadelphia Auxiliary . . . . . 433 50

Seranton “ . . . . . 53 28

## MARYLAND, \$450.00.

Baltimore Auxiliary . . . . . \$450 00

## OHIO, \$315 00.

Cincinnati Auxiliary . . . . . 315 00

## INDIANA, \$100.00.

Indiana Auxiliary . . . . . \$100 00

## ILLINOIS, \$282.82.

Chicago Auxiliary . . . . . \$25 00

“ —Fourth Pres. Church . . . 557 82

## MICHIGAN, \$13.79.

Detroit—Trumbull Ave. Presby. . . \$8 79

Church . . . . .

Kalamazoo—Mrs. D. den Bley- . . 5 00

ker's S. S. Class . . . . .

## MISSOURI, \$149.48.

St. Louis Auxiliary . . . . . \$149 48

## IOWA, \$22.20.

Cedar Falls—Friends . . . . . \$22 20

## KANSAS, \$44.34.

Wichita Auxiliary . . . . . \$44 34

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#### *Term expires 1893.*

Mrs. HENRY N. PAUL, Philadelphia, Penn.	Mrs. JOHN F. KEEN, Philadelphia, Penn.
Mrs. J. LEWIS CROZER, Uplands, Penn.	Mrs. WISTAR MORRIS, " "
Mrs. V. C. SWEATMAN, Philadelphia, Penn.	Miss HOCKLEY, " "
Mrs. WM. BUCKNELL, " "	Mrs. W. R. NICHOLSON, " "

#### *Term expires 1894.*

#### *Term expires 1895.*

Mrs. JOHN RODGERS, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. A. VAN WAGENEN, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. E. R. REXFORD, Hartford, Conn.  
Mrs. R. D. FISHER, Baltimore, Md.

### Treasurer

Mrs. FRANCES LEA CHAMBERLAIN, 1624 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

### Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. H. L. WAYLAND, 511 S. 42d Street, West Philadelphia.

### Recording Secretary

Mrs. A. H. FETTEROLF, Girard College, Philadelphia.

### General Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

Miss C. REMINGTON, Room 21, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Auditors

LEWIS H. REDNER.

HENRY N. PAUL.

# *Evangelistic Mission in France,*

*known as the*

## *McALL MISSION.*

*Paris and its Environs, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Melun, St. Germain, Creil, Marseilles, Nice, Cannes, Mentone, Corsica, Algiers, Lyons, Vienne, Bordeaux, Boulogne-sur-Mer, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Lille, Roubaix, Croix, Cherbourg, St. Etienne, Saintes, Cognac, Toulouse, Montpellier, Cette, Béziers, Poitiers, Châtellerault, Angers, Nantes, St. Nazaire, Grenoble, Calais, St. Quentin, Cholet, Roanne, Thiers, Auxerre, Tonnerre, Rennes, Alençon, Lorient, Quimperlè, Brest, Perpignan, Sotteville, Martainville, Clamecy, Tulle, Magny-en-Vexin, St. Fortunat, Ste. Florine, Louches, Lens, etc.*

*with the*

## *JUVENILE MISSION.*

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*Finance Secretary :*

*Mr. W. SOLTAU.*